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ORIGINAL

A CATALOG OF THE COLEOPTERA OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

FAMILY: RHYSODIDAE

DES
142

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE HANDBOOK NUMBER 529-4

PREPARED BY AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

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I

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Families of Coleoptera in America North of Mexico

Fascicle [1]	Family	Year issued
1	Cupedidae	1979
2	Micromalthidae	1982
3	Carabidae	
4	Rhysodidae	1985
5	Amphizoidae	1984
6	Haliplidae	
8	Noteridae	
9	Dytiscidae	
10	Gyrinidae	
13	Sphaeriidae	
14	Hydroscaphidae	
15	Hydraenidae	
16	Hydrophilidae	
17	Georyssidae	
18	Sphaeritidae	
20	Histeridae	
21	Ptiliidae	
22	Limulodidae	
23	Dasyceridae	
24	Micropeplidae	1984
25	Leptinidae	
26	Leiodidae	
27	Scydmaenidae	
28	Silphidae	
29	Scaphidiidae	
30	Staphylinidae	
31	Pselaphidae	
32	Lucanidae	
33	Passalidae	
34	Scarabaeidae	1984
35	Eucinetidae	
36	Helodidae	
37	Clambidae	
38	Dascillidae	
39	Rhipiceridae	
40	Byrrhidae	
41	Psephenidae	1983
42	Brachypsectridae	
43	Artematopidae	
44	Ptilodactylidae	
45	Chelonariidae	
46	Callirhipidae	
47	Heteroceridae	1978
48	Limnichidae	
49	Dryopidae	1983
50	Elmidae	1983
51	Buprestidae	
52	Cebrionidae	
53	Elateridae	
54	Throscidae	
55	Cerophytidae	
56	Perothopidae	
57	Eucnemidae	
58	Telegeusidae	
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62	Lampyridae	
63	Cantharidae	
64	Lycidae	
65	Derodontidae	
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67	Dermestidae	
69	Ptinidae	
70	Anobiidae	1982
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72	Lyctidae	
74	Trogositidae	
76	Cleridae	
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82	Nitidulidae	
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86	Cucujidae	
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94	Phalacridae	
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98	Endomychidae	
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103	Byturidae	
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116	Alleculidae	
117	Lagriidae	
118	Salpingidae	
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120	Pyrochroidae	1983
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122	Inopeplidae	
123	Oedemeridae	
124	Melandryidae	
125	Mordellidae	
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129	Pedilidae	
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131	Cerambycidae	
132	Bruchidae	
133	Chrysomelidae	
134	Nemonychidae	
135	Anthribidae	
138	Allocorynidae	
140	Brentidae	
141	Platypodidae	1979
142	Scolytidae	
143	Curculionidae	1983
144	Stylopidae	
145	Fossil Coleoptera	

[1] Missing numbers are those assigned in the computer program to families not found in the United States and Canada.

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II

A CATALOG OF THE COLEOPTERA OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

FAMILY: RHYSODIDAE

BY
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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT
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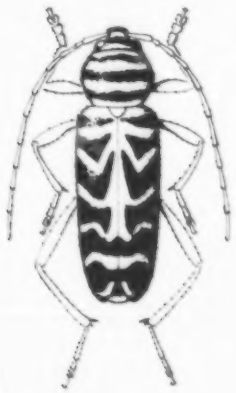

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE HANDBOOK NUMBER 529-4

PREPARED BY AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

November 1985

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FOREWORD

Many species of beetles are important pests of agricultural crops, stored food products, forests, wood products and structures, and fabrics. Many other species, in contrast, are beneficial in the biological suppression of pest arthropods and weeds, as well as in the decomposition of plant detritus, animal carcasses, and dung. Part of our national responsibility to American agriculture is to provide correct identification of species of American beetles so that appropriate controls can be applied.

Most information about animal species, whether agricultural, biological, or experimental, is filed under the species' scientific names. These names are therefore the keys to retrieval of such information. Because some species have been known by several names, a complete listing of these names for each species is necessary.

For the user of scientific names, an up-to-date taxonomic catalog providing currently accepted names and pertinent bibliographic and distributional data is an indispensable tool. Although taxonomic literature is constantly changing to reflect current work, the traditional published taxonomic catalog remains static with updating left to the individual user until it is revised. Production of catalogs in the past has been laborious with long printing delays resulting in data that are obsolete before being published. However, the computer now provides the capability of storing, updating, and retrieving taxonomic data; rapid publication through computer-driven typesetting machinery; and a greater degree of currentness and flexibility.

All 124 fascicles in this catalog of the beetles of America north of Mexico are produced by an original group of computer programs, designed and written during a pilot project by personnel of the Systematic Entomology Laboratory and the Communications and Data Services Division, Agricultural Research Service.

The published information is stored on computer tape, is updated periodically to reflect taxonomic progress in the family, and is available in a data base for computer searching.

T. B. Kinney, Jr.
Administrator
Agricultural Research Service

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PREFACE

The Coleoptera, or beetles, are represented in the world by about 220,000 described species, of which about 24,000 occur in the United States and Canada. A comprehensive taxonomic catalog of beetles for this area has not been available except the series of world-based "Coleopterorum Catalogus" volumes (1909–present, Junk, Berlin). The Leng "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of America North of Mexico" (J. D. Sherman, Jr., Mt. Vernon, NY), which was published in 1920 with supplements to the end of 1947, is a checklist. However, it has served professional and amateur alike for nearly 60 years as the principal source of scientific names of beetles. Since 1947, many new taxa have been described and many changes in status and nomenclature have appeared in numerous scattered publications, but little effort has been made to summarize these changes.

This catalog will supplant the Leng catalog and supply additional essential information. It is produced by an original suite of storage, retrieval, and printing programs written especially for automated taxonomic catalogs.

The catalog for each family is published as a separate fascicle with its introductory text, bibliography, and index. Each family is numbered as listed, but the order of issuance of fascicles is not necessarily in numerical sequence. The publishing of separate fascicles makes data available shortly after they are assembled. Computer tapes for each fascicle are maintained for updating and necessary reprinting.

The information on each family is the responsibility of the respective author or authors. The editors modify it only to correct obvious errors and to make it conform to the requirements of the computer programs.

No original proposal for a new name, taxon, status, or classification is given, such data having been previously published, but new host and distributional data are often listed. The rules of "The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature" are followed.

The geographic scope of this catalog includes the continental United States, Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and the associated continental islands. Names of taxa found only in other regions are excluded. If the range of a species extends outside these geographic limits, this fact is indicated. Inside the back cover is a map of the 12 faunal regions based on historical and faunal criteria to simplify distribution recordings. Two-letter Postal Service style abbreviations are used for States and Provinces, and faunal regions are indicated in each distribution record by a diagonal line between groups of abbreviations.

It is not the purpose of this catalog to present a complete scheme of higher classification within the order. The familial makeup is somewhat intermediate between that of R. H. Arnett in "The Beetles of the United States" (1960–62, Catholic University Press, Washington, DC) and that of R. A. Crowson in "The Natural Classification of the Families of Coleoptera" (1967, Biddles Ltd., Guildford, England). Modifications of these two systems are largely those advocated by J. F. Lawrence based in part on suggestions by taxonomic specialists for certain families.

Generic groups and higher categories within the family are arranged phylogenetically as indicated by the author of the particular fascicle, and species group names with their respective synonyms are arranged alphabetically.

Names referable to incertae sedis and nomen dubium are listed separately at the end of the nearest applicable taxon with notations as to their status.

Each available name is followed by its author, date proposed, and page number referring to the complete bibliographic citation containing the original description. Following each generic name are

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the type-species and method of its designation, necessary explanatory notes, and pertinent references on immature stages, taxonomy, redescription, ecology, and keys. After the specific name entry are the original genus (if different from the present placement), type-locality, geographical distribution by State, Province, and broad extralimital units, explanatory notes, pertinent references to immature stages, taxonomy, redescription, and ecology, depository of type-specimen and its sex, and hosts.

In addition to the list under the map of faunal regions (back cover), the following abbreviations are used in this catalog:

ABBREVIATIONS, GENERAL

Amer. Bor.—America Borealis
Amer. Sept.—America Septentrionalis
Autom.—Automatic
C. Amer.—Central America
Co.—County
Cosmop.—Cosmopolitan
Design.—Designated
F.—Female
Holarc.—Holarctic
Isl.—Island
M.—Male
Mex.—Mexico
Monot.—Monotypy
Mus.—Museum
N. Amer.—North America
Orig. des.—Original designation
Preocc.—Preoccupied
S. Amer.—South America
Sp.—Species
Subseq. monot.—Subsequent monotypy
Subsp.—Subspecies
Taut.—Tautonymy
Univ.—University
USA—United States of America
Var.—Variety
W. Ind.—West Indies

MUSEUMS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND HAWAII[1]

AMNH—American Museum of Natural History, New York
ANSP—Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA
BPBM—Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu
BYUC—Brigham Young University, Provo, UT
CASC—California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
CISC—University of California, Berkeley
CNCI—Canadian National Collections, Ottawa
CUIC—Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
CWOB—C. W. O'Brien Collection, Tallahassee, FL
DHKC—D. H. Kistner Collection, Chico State College, CA
ELSC—E. L. Sleeper Collection, Long Beach, CA
FMNH—Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL
FSCA—Florida State Collection, Gainesville
HAHC—H. & A. Howden Collection, Ottawa, Canada
ICCM—Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, PA
INHS—Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana
JGEC—J. G. Edwards Collection, San Jose, CA
KMFC—K. M. Fender Collection, McMinnville, OR
KSUC—Kansas State University, Manhattan
LACM—Los Angeles County Museum, CA
LSUC—Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
MCZC—Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
MSUC—Michigan State University, East Lansing
NCSM—North Carolina State University, Raleigh
NYSM—New York State Museum, Albany
OSEC—Oklahoma State University, Stillwater
OSUC—Ohio State University, Columbus
OSUO—Oregon State University, Corvallis

[1] Abbreviations for U.S. and Canadian museums abridged from Arnett, R. H., Jr., and Samuelson, G. A., 1969, "Directory of Coleoptera Collections of North America (Canada Through Panama)." Cushing-Malloy, Ann Arbor, MI, 123 pp.

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PMNH—Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, CT
PSUC—Pennsylvania State Museum, University Park
PURC—Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN
RUIC—Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ
SEMC—Snow Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence
SJSC—San Jose State College, CA
SLWC—S. L. Wood Collection, Provo, UT
SMSH—Stovall Collection, University of Oklahoma, Norman
TAMU—Texas A. & M. University, College Station
UCDC—University of California, Davis
UICM—University of Idaho, Moscow
UMMZ—University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
UMRM—University of Missouri, Columbia
USNM—U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC
WSUC—Washington State University, Pullman

MUSEUMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

BMNH—British Museum (Natural History), London
GUHC—Glasgow University, Hunterian College, Scotland
HMOX—Hope Museum, Oxford, England
HNHM—Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest
IPZE—Institut Pflanzenschutzforschung Zweigstelle, Eberswalde, East Germany
IRSB—Institut Royal Sciences Belgique, Brussels
MFNB—Museum für Naturkunde (Humboldt), Berlin
MGFT—Museum G. Frey, Tutzing, Munich, West Germany
MHNL—Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon, France
MNHP—Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
MNSL—Museum of Natural Sciences, Leipzig, East Germany
MZBS—Museum Zoologia, Barcelona, Spain
NHRS—Naturhistoriske Riksmuseet, Stockholm
NMPC—Narodni Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia
SCUT—Spinola College, University of Turin, Italy
SMTD—Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, East Germany
UNAM—Universidad Nacional Autonoma, Mexico City
UZMC—University Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark
UZMH—University Zoological Museum, Helsinki, Finland
ZMAS—Zoological Museum, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad
ZMPA—Zoological Museum, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
ZMUL—Zoological Museum, University of Lund, Sweden
ZMUM—Zoological Museum, University of Moscow
ZSBS—Zoologische Sammlung Bayerischen Staates, Munich, West Germany

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are indebted to many individuals who contributed to the planning and development of this catalog. We are especially grateful to the following specialists who helped to make it as complete and accurate as possible: Richard H. Foote, Systematic Entomology Laboratory (SEL), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), for his suggestions, guidance, and encouragement; C. W. Sabrosky, SEL, for valuable counsel on nomenclatural problems; J. F. Lawrence, Division of Entomology, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, Australia, for his recommendations on higher categories; and more than 50 coleopterists in Canada, the United States, and Mexico for voluntarily contributing information about their specialty groups.

We thank the following members of the Communications and Data Services Division, ARS: Sandra Strauss and Marianne Kingston for designing and writing the computer programs, and Margaret Seldin for developing the editing system.

J. M. Kingsolver, editor in chief
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Family RHYSODIDAE

By Ross Taylor Bell

The Rhysodidae, sometimes called the wrinkled bark beetles, are small, narrow, cylindrical beetles inhabiting dead wood. Adults are found in fallen logs, stumps, roots, and dead limbs on living trees. They do not construct burrows, but push themselves slowly through the wood. Sometimes they emerge from the wood and may be collected by removing loose bark or may be picked from the surface of a rotten log. Adults feed on slime molds and perhaps on other fungi within the wood. The larvae are found within short tunnels in rotten wood. Rhysodidae are not of economic importance.

Taxonomy: The first rhysodid to be named was *Cucujus sulcatus* Fabricius, 1787. The genus *Rhysodes* was erected by Dalman (1823). A second genus, *Clinidium*, based on *C. guildingii* Kirby, was erected by Kirby (1830). All species were assigned to these two genera by Grouvelle (1903) in the first extensive paper on the group in which he recognized four subgenera in *Rhysodes* and two subgenera in *Clinidium*. Arrow (1942) revised the keys of Grouvelle and added a number of species. Bell (1970) revised the group for North and Central America and the West Indies. Bell and Bell (1978) produced a new classification for the group, dividing it into 5 subfamilies and 18 genera; however, the relationship and rank of the group are unsettled. Bell and Bell (1962) proposed that the Rhysodidae represent a specialized group of Carabidae and should be ranked as a tribe in the latter family. Some workers have accepted this conclusion and others have rejected it. Eight species in two genera are herein cataloged for North America, whereas 156 species in 18 genera are known for the world.

Morphology: Larvae are obese and grublike, with very short legs. The body is yellow and lacks well-marked sclerites. On most of the segments there is a transverse row of spinules, and urogomphi are absent. Adults vary from 4 to 10 mm in length. To the unaided eye the beetles are dark brown to black, but under magnification and good lighting they appear reddish. The antennae are moniliform. The labium is fused to the head capsule and projects anteriorly beyond the other mouthparts; it conceals the maxillae except for the tips of the palpi.There appear to be five abdominal sterna, because the suture between sternum II and sternum III has disappeared. The hindcoxae are small and widely separated, and the anterior tarsi of the male are not dilated. Each midtibia and hindtibia of the male has an anteriomedial projection at the distal end– the calcar. This structure provides the most convenient means of determining the sex of a specimen, and the form of the calcar and the distribution of pollinosity furnish the best means of distinguishing closely related species.

This manuscript was received January 1979 and was *modified November* 1984.

Genus OMOGLYMMIUS Ganglbauer

Omoglymmius Ganglbauer, 1892: 533 (as subgenus; raised to generic rank by Bell, 1975: 351). Type-species: *Rhysodes exaratus* Erichson (monot.) = *germari* (Ganglbauer). The nominate subgenus is extralimital.

Rhysodes, not North American.
Rhyzodes, error.
Rhyssodes, error.

TAXONOMY: Bell, 1975: 351.
REDESCRIPTION: Bell, 1975: 351 (redefinition of genus).
ECOLOGY: Bell, 1970: 302.
KEYS: Bell, 1970: 302 (N. Amer. species).

Subgenus HEMIGLYMMIUS Bell and Bell

Hemiglymmius Bell and Bell, 1978: 74. Type-species: *Rhysodes africanus* Grouvelle (orig. des.).

americanus (Laporte), 1836: 58 *(Rhysodes)*. North America; MN WI MI ON/ NE KS IA MO IL IN OH KY/ NY PA MD VA/ AR LA MS AL TN SC NC FL.

exaratus Serville, 1825: 308 *(Rhysodes)* (preoccupied *Rhysodes exaratus* Dalman, 1823; reference not seen). United States

aratus Newman, 1838: 664 *(Rhysodes)*. United States.

REDESCRIPTION: Bell, 1970 (adult).
ECOLOGY: Bell, 1970.

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HOST: Maple, red oak (Bell, 1970).

hamatus (LeConte), 1875: 163 *(Rhysodes)*. CA; WA OR ID/ CA/ AZ.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
REDESCRIPTION: Bell, 1970.
ECOLOGY: Bell, 1970.
HOST: *Pseudotsuga, Pinus* (Bell, 1970).

Genus CLINIDIUM Kirby

Clinidium Kirby, 1830: 6 (nominate subgenus is extralimital). Type-species: *Clinidium guildingii* Kirby (monot.).

TAXONOMY: Bell and Bell, 1975.
REDESCRIPTION: Bell, 1970.
ECOLOGY: Bell, 1970.
KEYS: Bell and Bell, 1975.

Subgenus ARCTOCLINIDIUM Bell

Arctoclinidium Bell, 1970: 308. Type-species: *Rhysodes sculptilis* Newman (orig. des.).

TAXONOMY: Bell, 1970.
ECOLOGY: Bell, 1970.
KEYS: Bell and Bell, 1975.

apertum allegheniense Bell and Bell, 1975: 65. PA: Pittsburgh; PA/ NC.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: SEMC.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

apertum apertum Reitter, 1880: 29. 'Himalayas'; GA. The holotype bears an erroneous locality label.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: Naturhist. Mus., Vienna.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

allegheniense georgicum Bell and Bell, 1975: 66. GA: Cartersville.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: USNM.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

baldufi Bell, 1970: 313. IL: Dayton; IA MO IL IN OH KY/ PA NJ MD VA/ LA MS AL TN SC NC FL.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
SEX OF TYPE: M.
HOST: American chestnut, white oak (Bell, 1970).

calcaratum LeConte, 1875: 164. BC: Vancouver Isl.; BC WA OR/ CA. The type-specimen is labeled 'Vancouver' and the description indicates island and not city was intended.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
REDESCRIPTION: Bell, 1970.
HOST: *Pseudotsuga* (Bell, 1970).

rosenbergi Bell, 1970: 315. IN: Turkey Run State Park; MO IL IN OH KY/ PA/ TN NC. One female is included among cotypes of *C. sculptile* Newman.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

sculptile (Newman), 1838: 666 *(Rhysodes)*. VA: Wheeling (now in WV); MO IN OH KY/ NY PA NJ DE MD DC WV VA/ AL TN GA SC NC FL. Newman's (1838) description listed Wheeling, VA (now in WV) and Mt. Pleasant, OH, as type-localities, but one of the 2 female cotypes from OH belongs to *C. rosenbergi* Bell, and the male cotype from Wheeling was selected as the lectotype by Bell (1970).

TYPE DEPOSITORY: BMNH.
SEX OF TYPE: M.
TAXONOMY: Bell, 1970.
REDESCRIPTION: Bell, 1970.
HOST: Pitch pine, *Liriodendron* (Bell, 1970).

valentinei Bell, 1970: 313. AL: Gorgas; PA/ AL TN GA SC NC.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: OSUC.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

Unplaced Species of Rhysodidae

conjungens (Germar), 1840: 351 *(Rhysodes)* (nomen dubium). 'North America'.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: Type probably lost.

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1892 Die Kaefer von Mitteleuropa. Die Kaefer oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, Deutschlands, der Schweiz, sowie des franzoesischen und italienischen Alpengebietes. Carl Gerold's Sohn, Wien, vol. 1, 557 pp., illus.

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INDEX

Names are indexed as follows:

CAPITALS: All names for taxa above the generic level;

Boldface: Valid generic and subgeneric names;

Roman: Valid specific and subspecific names;

Italic: All invalid names such as synonyms, nomina nuda, and extra-limital taxa even though valid.

Parentheses around an author's name indicate that the specific name has been transferred from its original genus. The generic name following the author's name indicates the present placement of the species. Synonyms of species-group names are listed with the original spelling.

allegheniense Bell and Bell, Clinidium 2
americanus (Laporte), Omoglymmius 1
apertum Reitter, Clinidium 2
aratus (Newman), Omoglymmius 1
Arctoclinidium Bell 2
baldufi Bell, Clinidium 2
calcaratum LeConte, Clinidium 2
Clinidium Kirby 2
conjungens (Germar), (Clinidium) 2
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Rhyssodes 1
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valentinei Bell, Clinidium 2

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AB Alberta
AK Alaska
AL Alabama
AR Arkansas
AZ Arizona
BC British Columbia
CA California
CO Colorado
CT Connecticut
DC District of Columbia
DE Delaware
FL Florida
GA Georgia
GL Greenland
IA Iowa
ID Idaho
IL Illinois
IN Indiana
KS Kansas
KY Kentucky
LA Louisiana
MA Massachusetts
MB Manitoba
MD Maryland
ME Maine
MI Michigan
MN Minnesota
MO Missouri
MS Mississippi
MT Montana
NB New Brunswick
NC North Carolina
ND North Dakota
NE Nebraska
NF Newfoundland
NH New Hampshire
NJ New Jersey
NM New Mexico
NS Nova Scotia
NT Northwest Territories
NV Nevada
NY New York
OH Ohio
OK Oklahoma
ON Ontario
OR Oregon
PA Pennsylvania
PE Prince Edward Island
PM St. Pierre-Miquelon
PQ Quebec
RI Rhode Island
SC South Carolina
SD South Dakota
SK Saskatchewan
TN Tennessee
TX Texas
UT Utah
VA Virginia
VT Vermont
WA Washington
WI Wisconsin
WV West Virginia
WY Wyoming
YT Yukon Territory

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